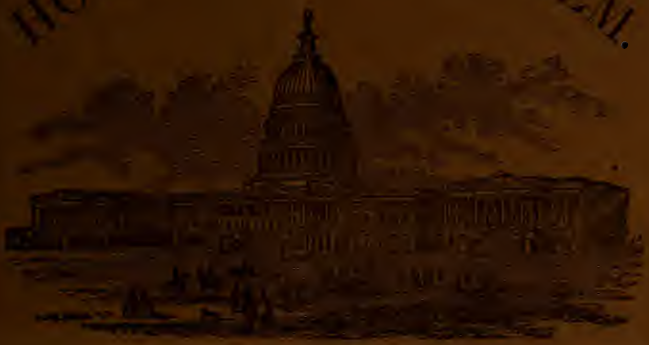
PATENTS,

AND

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.



Fees less than those of any other responsible Agency.

No Fees in Advance.

No Fees unless the Patent is obtained.

No Additional Fees for obtaining and conducting a Rehearing.

No Fees for making Preliminary Examinations.

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PATENT AGENCY

OF

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No Fees for making Preliminary Examinations.

For making Preliminary Examinations, Preparing an ordinary Application, Specification, and all necessary papers, filing the same, and attending to the case until a Patent is obtained, in all ordinary cases, $25.

☞ For more particular information as to Fees, Government charges, and cost of obtaining Patents in Foreign countries, see pages 28, 30.

Contents.

INTRODUCTION.

This pamphlet is published for the purpose of pointing out to those interested in such matters the law and business details applying in this country to the procurement of Letters Patent, and of giving general information as to the method of obtaining Patents in Europe. All facts or information coming within the wants of inventors, and those desiring the service of Patent Attorneys or Solicitors, will be promptly furnished upon request. Our experience, favorable location within a short distance of the Patent Department, where all the records, models, and accumulating archives are accessible; our successful and increasing business; our facilities of direct and speedy communication with all portions of this country, through regular correspondents—several thousand in number—together with agents in Europe, all combine to enable us to prosecute patent business at rates more favorable to inventors and those interested in such matters than other responsible solicitors seem disposed or able to offer.

We assure those who desire our advice or efforts in any matters relating to Patents, home or foreign, that they will have accurate information—prompt and constant attention.

If two or more of these pamphlets should come into the hands of one person, it is respectfully asked that one be retained, and the other, or others, be given to those who might desire the information contained.

To whom Patents are Issued.

According to the new Patent Law, approved July 8, 1870, a patent will be granted to any one who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof. Whether the invention claimed be made by a man or woman, citizen or foreigner, a patent is granted in the name of the person first discovering and perfecting the device. If the inventor die before obtaining a patent, his or her legal representative can procure it.

If inventors unite in any application, the patent issues to them jointly.

If the inventor, before obtaining a patent, assign a portion of the right, the patent will issue to the inventor and purchaser, as assignees, jointly. If the whole of the inventor's right be assigned, the patent will issue to the assignee, but the assignment must first be recorded in the United States Patent Office, and the specifications be sworn to by the inventor.

General Information.

The first question to be settled, when a person has found out any useful device, process, or compound, is, *has it been patented?*

Any one desiring this information may send us a written description or sketch of the device, upon

receipt of which we will make a preliminary examination at the Patent Office. If such a patent has been issued, we shall state the fact, and advise the person either not to incur the expense of paying the Government fee of $15 for an application, or, when it is possible, direct him to so change or modify his device as to make it patentable.

Our experience in the business enables us frequently to give valuable aid in this particular. For making the preliminary examination and giving this information *we charge no fee.*

This examination will *generally* enable us to give positive information to an inventor whether or not a patent will be allowed him, but not always. Applications are sometimes made, when a caveat has been filed in the secret archives of the Patent Office, of which no one but such as are officially connected with the Department can have any knowledge. Sometimes the Examiner may make an erroneous decision, or base one rejection on the fact that an application for a device of similar character had previously been rejected; or it may be that the invention, or one embracing it, had been made and publicly advertised, but not patented, and therefore not within the ordinary scope of examination in the Patent Office.

But these are exceptional instances. As a general rule, the preliminary examination enables us to advise our clients whether or not a patent can be obtained with comparative certainty.

If we inform our client that the device can be patented, we shall also prepare the necessary papers

complete for the signature of the inventor, so that he will only have to sign them in the proper form and manner, which the instructions we send with the application will plainly indicate.

Models and drawings can be furnished at our office for the actual cost, or may be sent us by the inventor. They should be provided in time to be submitted with the application. At the same time $15, which the law requires shall be paid to the Government on filing the application, should be furnished us, either by *post-office order*, *registered letter*, *or draft on New York.* The cost of the drawings should be sent at the same time. In ordinary cases this will be $5. When the patent is allowed, the law requires another sum of $20 to be paid to the Government before the Letters Patent are issued, making the amount the Government receives for each original patent allowed $35.

Our fee of $25 is due and payable *when the patent is allowed.* By this arrangement we receive no fee unless successful in our efforts to obtain the patent. When solicitors obtain the fee in *advance*, and the patent is not allowed, the inventor loses whatever fee he has paid the solicitor, besides the Government charge. For the benefit, however, of those who prefer to pay in advance, we state that we have no objection to receiving our fee in this manner.

It is very often thought by inventors that by a personal visit to Washington, and attendance at the Patent Office, they can obtain their patents without the aid of attorneys, and with less delay and uncertainty. It rarely happens that an inventor, unless

he is also a patent lawyer, can secure his best interests without the aid of an experienced attorney, and it is seldom that his patent can be better obtained by his personal presence than by correspondence with reliable attorneys resident here. The expense of the journey in most instances would be more than the ordinary cost of obtaining a patent through our offices.

Application.

The application comprises a model, drawings, petition, oath, specification, and the first Government fee of $15.

All applications must be completed for examination within two years after the filing of the petition; and, in default, they will be regarded as abandoned, unless it be satisfactorily proved to the Patent Office that such delay was unavoidable.

Upon presenting an application to the Patent Office, it is referred to a primary Examiner, who examines it with reference to its novelty and usefulness. If he find or believe the invention unlike all other devices known or described, either in this country or elsewhere, or an improvement upon some one, and that it is susceptible of use and not hurtful, a patent is allowed.

If, on the contrary, any model, drawing, specification, or published description of the same thing be found in this country or elsewhere, the application is rejected.

If the Examiner should, for any reason, object to the allowance of all that is claimed, we endeavor to overcome his objections by obtaining a re-hearing and explaining away the points he raises, or modifying the specification so as to avoid his objections. If, however, he reject the application, and we think his decision unreasonable or unwarranted, we advise our client to appeal to the Examiners in Chief, and if their decision is against the interest and what we believe to be the legal right of our client, we advise an appeal to the Commissioner, and from him, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

For obtaining and conducting a re-hearing we make no charge. Some solicitors charge additional fees of from $25 to $100, or more. Indeed, it is alleged that unscrupulous attorneys purposely file informal, defective, or objectionable applications, so as to necessitate a re-hearing and enable them to make additional charges, and thus they not only obtain more money than they call for by their advertised terms, but damage their clients by subjecting them to unnecessary *delay*.

Thus, suppose the device is for an *improvement* upon a machine already patented. The attorney can claim it both as an original invention and an improvement. The patent will be rejected. The attorney notifies the inventor of the rejection, but suggests that for a further fee of $25 or $50, he can obtain a re-hearing and an allowance of the patent. The credulous inventor forwards the extra fee, and the attorney obtains a patent by simply erasing the objectionable claim from the specification.

But these re-hearings are of frequent occurrence also where the best faith is observed towards clients; for if the attorney performs his whole duty, he will make the claim as broad as possible, including not only what the inventor is certainly entitled to, but all that is open to argument.

If the Examiner, after argument, hold that the claim is too broad, the objectionable portion, by the re-hearing, can be abandoned, and the specification so amended as to obtain for the inventor all that is patentable.

For these re-hearings the Government requires no fee.

As we ask no fees in advance, and no fees for making preliminary examinations and obtaining re-hearings, those who intrust their business to our hands run no risk of paying exorbitant or unnecessary charges, but are assured that their interest in obtaining a patent at the least possible expense, and our interest in obtaining the same with the least possible delay, are both considered and subserved.

It usually takes about four weeks to obtain allowance of Letters Patent. Sometimes, when the Office is pressed with business, the applications being examined in turn according to date of filing, a longer time is required. Again, it often happens that we obtain the allowance of a patent in two weeks.

We also avoid delay in the following manner: We make it an invariable rule to file the application in the Patent Office within *five days* from the date of receipt; and should there be need of greater haste from any cause, our large and thoroughly-organized

establishment will enable us to file the case, if received in the morning's mail, on the day after its receipt, provided the drawings required be not too elaborate.

Models.

The rules of the Patent Office prescribe that applications for patents should be accompanied by a working model in cases where the nature of the invention admits of one. As a general rule this model must not exceed twelve inches square. Cases sometimes arise, however, in which a model of such size would be too small to illustrate the device. In such event we apply to the Commissioner in person, and obtain a relaxation of the rule.

Where an important invention has been made, and the inventor has not time to prepare a finished model, he can send us a rough one, with which we will prepare and file his case. The finished model can be sent afterward, if required. A model is not always demanded under the new law by the Patent Office, but delay will be saved thereby, and therefore we advise its preparation in every case where it is possible so to do.

Models must be neatly and artistically constructed. They must also be made with reference to durability, and, if possible, should be in working order. Let them be painted or varnished, if made of wood. It is advised that the inventor's name be painted or engraved on the model.

Patent medicines, compositions of matter, chemical compounds, and the like, do not admit of models; but it is desirable that samples should accompany the application for such patents.

In transmitting either models or samples, we should be informed in writing of the uses and mode of operating the machine, and of samples the proportions of the ingredients used, as well as the method of compounding them. Such description aids us materially in preparing the specification.

If the model or sample be very small and light, it may be sent to us through the mail. Generally, however, models should be carefully boxed and forwarded to us by express, *charges pre-paid.*

Drawings.

The applicant for a patent is required by the law of 1870 to furnish drawings, where the nature of the case admits of them. The drawings must be neatly and artistically executed, according to certain rules prescribed by the Patent Office, which vary with every Commissioner, and which, therefore, we do not state. As the law of 1870 allows photographic duplicates to be folded in the Letters Patent, the drawings are made with especial reference to that art. The draughts should be executed on one or more sheets, separate from the specification, the size of the sheets to be fifteen inches from top to bottom and ten across, this being the size of the

patent. These drawings, which are to be kept in the Patent Office for reference, must be on thick, calendered drawing-paper, sufficiently stiff to support itself upright in the portfolios. Tracings upon cloth, pasted upon thick paper, will not be admitted. The drawings should generally be in perspective, with such detached sectional and plan views as will clearly show the invention, its construction, and operation. All drawings should be correct in outline and shade, and, when different materials are united in a machine, as steel and iron, or wood and metal, the distinction should be indicated. Each part must be distinguished by the same number or letter, whenever that part is delineated in the drawings. The name of the invention should be placed at the top of the drawing, in plain letters, so that it can be easily read at a glance, the short side being considered the top. It is almost impossible to have drawings made to suit the constantly-changing rules of the Patent Office outside of this city.

The Specification.

This is a most important part of the application. Much knowledge and skill should be bestowed in its preparation. No one who has not made it a study and business for years is well qualified to prepare a specification. Thorough scientific and legal attainments are indispensable. Many inventors have discovered, by painful and costly experience, that it is not every

specification which will bear the searching scrutiny to which it must necessarily be subjected in an action of infringement.

Patents for Designs.

Novelties in the form or shape of articles or impressions produced on the surface of materials by any means whatever are patentable.

Under the new law of July 8, 1870, design patents may be taken out for the new form or shape of any article. This includes tools, patterns, castings, machine-frames, stove plates, escutcheons, borders, fringes, and ornamented articles of all descriptions; also, all new designs for printing, weaving, painting, or stamping upon cotton, silk, or woolen fabrics, calicoes, carpets, oil-cloths, prints, paper-hangings, etc ; also, labels, envelopes, boxes, and bottles for goods; likewise all works of art, including prints, paintings, busts, statuary, compositions in *alto relievo* and *bas-relief*, new dies, impressions, or ornaments to be used on any article of manufacture or architectural work.

The Government fees upon this class of patents are stated on page 30.

No models are necessary in these cases, but drawings or photographs are required, which should not exceed fifteen inches by ten in size. If photographs are furnished, the glass negatives must also be carefully packed and forwarded.

For obtaining a design patent our fee is only $10.

Trade-Marks.

New provisions are made under the law of July 8, 1870, for the protection of lawful trade-marks by Letters Patent. In order to obtain such Letters Patent, we require—

1. The name of the party or firm, (and if a firm, the names of the parties,) their residences and place of business.

2. The class of merchandise, and the particular description of goods comprised in such class, by which the trade-mark has been or is intended to be appropriated.

3. A description of the trade-mark itself, with six *fac-similes* thereof, and the mode in which it has been or is intended to be applied.

4. The length of time, if any, during which the trade-mark has been in use.

5. The necessary funds, including the Government fee, $25, our own fee, $10.

A trade-mark thus patented will remain in force for thirty years, and may be renewed at the end of that time for thirty years more, except in cases where such trade-mark is claimed for, and applied to, articles not manufactured in this country, and where it receives protection under the laws of any foreign country for a shorter period, in which case it shall cease to have force in this country at the same time that it becomes of no effect elsewhere.

The right to use any trade-mark is assignable by any instrument of writing, and such assignment must be recorded in the Patent Office within *sixty*

days after its execution. The fees will be the same as are prescribed for the recording of assignments of patents, usually $3, unless we prepare the papers, when our charge will be $5.

Caveats.

A caveat consists of a specification, drawing, oath, and petition; and, like an application, should be prepared by one of experience and skill in the profession.

It sometimes happens that an inventor has conceived a general idea of some device, the details of which are elaborate and complicated, and which he is desirous of perfecting or simplifying before presenting it to the public, but to accomplish which requires time and repeated experiments.

The patent laws provide for the protection of such inventors by allowing them to file a general description of their devices, the objects and purposes of the same, in the secret archives of the Patent Office. This general description is called a *caveat*, and is considered a confidential communication from the inventor to the Commissioner of Patents.

The objects to be attained by a caveat are—

1. The inventor is entitled to a notice from the Commissioner of Patents in case any person shall apply for a patent upon the same or similar device during the twelve months that ensue after the caveat is filed, and

2. In case of interfering applications, the "*caveator*" has secured the advantage of a *prima facie* case upon the records of the Department.

Only American citizens, or persons who have made oath of their intention to become such citizens, and have resided in the United States one year, are entitled to file a *caveat*.

We prepare drawings when necessary for caveat purposes at the actual cost incurred in their preparation, making and filing the written description to accompany the same for $5.

We do not in general advise the filing of caveats. It is far better, if possible, for the inventor to perfect his invention and apply for a patent at once, for even at the rate we charge a caveat will cost from $20 to $25, including the Government fee.

Caveats can be renewed every twelve months by paying the Government fee of $10 for each renewal.

Interferences.

It often occurs that applications are pending from different persons for the same device at the same time. In such cases the respective parties are notified of the fact, and their applications are placed in a position technically called "interference." Each party is then expected to make out the best case possible consistent with truth and justice, and the question as to which shall have the patent is deter-

mined by the Commissioner, after hearing the proofs and allegations submitted by the contestants.

Sometimes the devices of several inventors are in interference, and a decision as to the respective interests of all concerned can only be procured after much labor has been performed by the attorneys. It is impossible, therefore, to fix a definite fee. Our charges will be reasonable and satisfactory.

By the act of July 8, 1870, no appeal is allowed in interference cases beyond the Commissioner.

Infringements.

The question as to whether one patent infringes another lies at the basis of nearly all patent litigation, and its phases are as varied as the patents themselves. Each case rests upon its own peculiarities, and a safe and reliable opinion therein is generally the work of days or weeks, and involves great research.

Every year adds to the labor of these investigations, on account of the increase in the number of patents.

It is a part of our business to serve clients in this branch of Patent Law by necessary examinations at the Patent Office, and instituting or conducting any legal proceedings connected therewith in the United States courts.

Re-Issues.

The Patent Law authorizes the re-issue of Letters Patent, and provides thereby a means of remedying its defects.

Such re-issued Letters Patent correspond in date with the original, and are granted to the assignees, as well as to the inventor. In all cases, however, the application must be made and the specification sworn to *by the inventor*.

This provision of the law has given rise to a very important department of our business. It has been found by those conversant with *actions of infringement* that the Letters Patent may be defective in one or more of the following particulars:

1. The specification may not be drawn up in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as will enable a person skilled in the art to make and use the invention. The Patent Office does not guarantee that the Letters Patent are correct in this respect. The drawings connected therewith may not clearly illustrate the invention.

2. The claim may be too *broad*, covering more than the actual invention, or, in other words, embracing what is not new. This defect may be remedied by disclaimer or re-issue. The latter remedy will improve the papers, besides obviating the defect.

3. The claim may be too *narrow*, not embracing the entire invention. This is a most frequent error, and it can be corrected only by re-issue. It is not always the fault of an attorney (although too often so) that the claims of an original patent are limited.

The practice of the Patent Office is well understood to be more favorable to the granting of full claims under a re-issue than on the original application.

We examine the character, validity, and scope of Letters Patent, with a view of determining upon the advantage of a re-issue.

If, in view of this examination, a re-issue is deemed advisable, we will undertake to obtain it at a reasonable cost, varying from $25 to $50, which sum shall be payable only in case we are successful.

The Government fee is $30; draughtman's fee usually $5.

Extension of Patents.

Prior to March 2, 1861, the lifetime of a patent was fourteen years; but provisions were made by law for their extension for a further term of seven years in certain cases.

The Government fee in such cases is $100, one-half of which must be paid in advance. Great care and skill should be bestowed in the preparation of applications for extensions, as well as in conducting the cases after such applications are made. The inventor or (in case of his death) his legal representative is alone entitled to an extension.

It is usual among attorneys to charge liberal fees in extension cases. We can offer no fixed price, but will always be ready to serve our clients for a reasonable compensation.

All patents (except for designs and trade-marks) granted since March 4, 1861, have a lifetime of seventeen years, and cannot be extended except by act of Congress. Extensions only relate to patents obtained prior to March 2, 1861.

Design patents are granted for three and-a-half, seven, or fourteen years, and may be extended for either period, at the will of the inventor, by application therefor, and the payment of fees mentioned on page 30.

Rejected Cases.

We have been very successful in prosecuting cases which were filed through other attorneys and rejected or abandoned, and are prepared to give our services in such matters on terms which will be made satisfactory.

The provisions of the new Patent Law of July 8, 1870, with regard to rejected applications, are very stringent, and it behooves every inventor who has a case in this condition to use all possible expedition in having it attended to. The effect of the law is:

1. That every case which stood rejected by the Patent Office, *on or before* the 8th of July, 1870, (the date of the passage of the act,) shall be renewed before January 8, 1871, or else be considered as *abandoned*.

2. That in cases filed *after* July 8, 1870, inventors are allowed two years after an official rejection in which to take action. Should this time be permitted

to elapse without the proper steps being taken on the part of an inventor, his case will be considered as *abandoned.*

Forfeited Cases.

Under a recent law some applicants for patents, whose right to the same has been forfeited by failure to pay the final Government fee, are allowed to revive the case, and obtain a patent, upon making new application and paying $15 Government fee.

Public Use and Sale of Invention.

It is very generally understood that, in order to avoid the operation of laws relating to public use of a device before application for a patent is made, inventors must regulate their movements with profound care and secresy. This is an error. The law, as now defined, authorizes the public use and sale of inventions for two years prior to the application. If, however, during the time of such public use, any party besides the inventor shall have made and used the same device, the law will protect him in the use of such as he has made, but not in any further manufacture of the article.

Who will Sell Patent Rights.

Our business as solicitors, in conjunction with our other legal activities, forbids us from becoming agents for the sale of patents. Nor can we undertake to recommend parties to act as salesmen for correspondents. In four cases out of five the inventor himself is the proper man to dispose of his invention. He is the best judge of its merits and its value, and knows best whether the sum offered by a purchaser is remunerative or otherwise.

Royalty.

This term signifies a tax or tariff agreed upon between the owner of a patent and a manufacturer or user of the thing patented. The owner gives a license to the manufacturer, receiving therefor a stipulated price upon each article sold or used.

Some owners of patents have been known to receive a large income from such royalty, reaching, in one instance, (Elias Howe's sewing-machine,) nearly half a million dollars per year.

The plan of license and royalty is frequently preferable to sales of patents. We prepare all necessary papers in such cases for a fee of $5.

Marking Articles, Patented or Otherwise.

By the act of Congress, approved July 8, 1870, it is provided that all articles made or vended under

the protection of a patent must be marked by affixing thereto the word "patented," together with the day and year that the patent was granted.

In cases where it is impracticable to mark every article, the law provides that they may be sold in packages, and that the word "patented," with the date of patent, shall be printed on the outside of the packages.

No damages can be collected for an infringement of a patent where the inventor fails to comply with these rules.

Stamping or marking the words "patented," "letters patent," or the like, upon any article not patented, subjects the offender to a fine of $100 for each offense.

Patents on Small Inventions.

Nothing illustrates more clearly the wisdom of the proverb, "despise not the day of small things," than small inventions. The records of the Patent Office present hundreds of instances where almost princely fortunes have been realized from what at first seemed a trifling invention. The "Jumping-Jack" has made a dozen small fortunes; and yet it is but a toy, and possesses no mechanical utility.

An improvement on a simple straw-cutter yielded the inventor over $40,000. A patent for printer's ink brought the inventor much more than this. Large fortunes have been made out of the gimblet-shaped screw. A client of ours is to-day rich from the sale of an improved "stop-cock," which is not

above the comprehension of a child. We could name minor inventions by hundreds not less successful.

The test of all patents is their adaptability to general use; and, if they reach into our daily needs, it is easy to see how a small profit on a single article would yield a fortune. Indeed, the experience of dealers in patents, as well as inventors, teaches the general advantages of minor patents over those involving large outlay in their use and large capital to introduce them in the market. Many inventors of complicated and invaluable machinery have died in poverty, while their heirs or some fortunate assignee tell off their wealth, derived from the inventor's genius, by hundreds of thousands of dollars. A moment's reflection will explain why this is so often true. It should not discourage inventive genius from the higher walks of inspiration, but should encourage those who have conceived some seemingly simple device.

Money is the motive power of the world. The artist, the statesman, the soldier, the professional man, understand this. Why should not the inventor? The poet or artist who disdains to profit by his inspiration will surely abbreviate not only his power to be useful, but his individual happiness. The inventor who casts aside a simple contrivance, and refuses to profit by it, because he is reaching out for fame and glory from some great conception, will go down to posterity a visionary, and some practical man will reap the rewards of his labor. We say, then, do not smother a thought because it seems to stop with the discovery of a small thing.

Foreigners.

Our Government grants patents to foreigners upon the same terms as to our own citizens. The late discrimination against *Canadians* no longer exists. They can make application on the same terms with citizens of the United States.

Patents in Foreign Countries.

Many inventors and others have made fortunes by obtaining Letters Patent in Great Britain and other European countries. As a general rule, perhaps it is not safe to say that every device worthy of an Amerioan patent should also be patented abroad; but there can be no doubt that too little attention has been given to this subject.

The Government fees for obtaining patents in all foreign countries must be paid in gold or its equivalent. As the price of gold is constantly fluctuating, any tariff of prices would necessarily be unreliable. Should inventors desire foreign patents, we will give all required information as to the cost in each case.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

Patents are granted for fourteen years to any person who applies, whether he be the inventor or an importer of the invention. A British patent extends over Great Britain and Ireland only. For the colonies, a separate application must be made.

IN FRANCE

Patents have a lifetime of fifteen years. Annual fees, $20.

IN BELGIUM

Patents are granted for twenty years, the patentee paying a small annual fee.

When foreign patents are desirable, the three countries above named generally afford a better field of operations than all others.

The taking out of a patent in a foreign country does not prejudice a patent previously obtained here, nor does it prevent obtaining a patent here subsequently.

When application is made for a patent for an invention which has been already patented abroad, the inventor will be required to make oath that, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the same has not been introduced into public and common use in the United States.

An applicant who has obtained a foreign patent should (temporarily) file in the Patent Office in this country the patent so obtained, with the specifications (provisional or complete) attached, or a sworn copy of them. But where such papers or copies cannot be conveniently furnished, it will be sufficient if the reasons of such inability be set forth by affidavit; and the applicant shall also state the fact that a foreign patent has actually been obtained, giving its date, and showing clearly that the invention so patented covers the whole ground of his present application.

Government Fees, how Payable.

The following is the tariff of fees established by law:

On every application for a design, for three years and six months	$10 00
On every application for a design for seven years	15 00
On every application for a design, for fourteen years	30 00
On every application for a trade-mark	25
On every caveat	10 00
On every application for a patent	15 00
On issuing each original patent	20 00
On filing a disclaimer	10 00
On every application for a re-issue	30 00
On every additional patent granted on a re-issue	30 00
On every application for an extension	50 00
On the grant of every extension	50 00
On appeal from a primary examiner to examiners-in-chief	10 00
On appeal to the Commissioner from the examiner-in-chief	20 00

According to the new Patent Law the final fee on issuing a patent must be paid within six months after the time at which the patent was allowed, and notice thereof sent to the applicant or his agent; and, if the final fee for such patent be not paid within that time, the patent will be withheld, and the invention therein described become public property as

against the applicant therefor, unless he shall make a new application therefor within two years from the date of the allowance of the original application.

Stamps.

Revenue stamps must be attached as follows:

A stamp of the value of 50 cents is required upon each power of attorney authorizing an attorney or agent to transact business relative to an application for a patent.

No assignment directing a patent to issue to an assignee will be recognized, nor will any assignment be recorded, unless stamps shall be affixed of the value of 5 cents for every sheet of paper upon which the same shall be written.

The person using or affixing the stamp must cancel the same by writing thereupon the initials of his name and the date.

Our Fees.

For preliminary examinations, no fee.

For preparing application, specification, and all necessary papers, and attending to the business until a patent is obtained, in all ordinary cases..... $25 00

For preparing drawings, the cost thereof, usually 5 00
For preparing and filing caveat..... 10 00

Under recent rules all patents are printed; therefore copies of the specification can be obtained at a less rate than formerly, provided application is made before the printed copies are exhausted.

We will obtain a copy of the *claims* in any case where the patent has issued since 1836 for $1. The copy of the specification is charged for in proportion to its length, and a copy of the drawings will be furnished for the draughtman's fees only.

We furnish all information that may be desired as to patents which have been granted or rejected, as to assignments, contracts, licenses, shop rights, joint ownership, letters, abstracts of deeds of transfer, name of patentee, also sketches from drawings and descriptions from the specifications of any particular patent. For giving such information our charge is usually $5.

Assignments, transfers, licenses, or contracts, relating to inventions, should in all cases be recorded in the Patent Office. For preparing the necessary papers in such cases, and having the same recorded, our fee is $5; for recording only, $3.

All cases of interference as to patents, here or elsewhere, and any litigation, will be conducted for such reasonable compensation as may be agreed upon.

All letters of inquiry containing a *postage stamp* will be promptly answered. All communications about patents will be treated as *strictly confidential.*

How to get Patents Extended.

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Washington, D. C., October 1, 1870.

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As this pamphlet may reach the hands of some person unacquainted with our house, we append hereto copies of some indorsements we have in our possession from inventors and other prominent and well-known gentlemen:

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Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co. are gentlemen of high standing, in whose ability and integrity all the Departments have confidence. J. M. BRODHEAD, *Comptroller.*

VOLUNTOWN, CT., *October* 26, 1869.

Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co.

GENTLEMEN: I have received my patent papers and the assignment all right, and I drop you this line to thank you for the promptness with which you have pushed the matter through.

J. S. CASEY.

---

55 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co.

GENTLEMEN: I am most happy to state my obligations to you for your kind and able services in my behalf. My intention is to send you, in a very short time, a few more devices for patents.

B. F. BERGH.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., *March* 14, 1870.

Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co.

GENTLEMAN: My Letters Patent are duly received. In reply, I have to say that I thank you for the prompt manner in which you have conducted my case. J. HENRY JENINGS.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., *January* 7, 1870.

Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co.

GENTLEMEN: Our Letters Patent for medical compound have arrived. Please accept our thanks. In future, should we require assistance in such matters, we shall certainly apply to you.

CALL & GRIFFIN.

WORCESTER, MASS., *April* 2, 1870.

Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co.

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to return my thanks for the expedi-

tious manner in which you have done the business intrusted to you by me, as well as for the full and complete specification and claims established. E. H. Hill.

New York City, *April* 17, 1870.

Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

Gentlemen: Accept my thanks for your kind attention to my interests. I am meeting with great success with my invention, and find myself well protected by the broad claim you have established. William M. Bryant,

181 *Pearl street.*

Green Island, New York,
November 8, 1869.

Messrs. Caipman, Hosmer & Co.

Gentlemen: I am more than pleased with the extent of claim. I am perfectly satisfied now that your firm has no superiors as patent solicitors or legal advisers in patent matters.

J. S. Van Buren.

Brooklyn, New York.

Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

Gentlemen: I feel very thankful to you for the able manner in which you have conducted my patent business. Believing that the plan you have adopted and are pursuing should command the aid and co-operation of all inventors, I promise you my humble exertions in your behalf. James M. Ford,

25, *Tenth street, South Brooklyn.*

Liberty, Pennsylvania,
November 17, 1869.

Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

Gentlemen: You have prosecuted my patent claims so successfully, that I cannot hesitate in recommending your agency

to all inventors desiring the services of energetic and reliable patent attorneys. J. D. Beck.

Shrewsbury, Pennsylvania,
April 6, 1870.

Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

Gentlemen: I cannot part with you without expressing my thanks for the prompt and vigorous manner in which you have prosecuted my patent business. Nowhere have I found men with the same zeal which you have manifested. B. F. Koller.

Muscatine, Iowa, *April* 4, 1870.

Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

Gentlemen: The able manner in which you have prosecuted my claims in the United States Patent Office for the last three years shows that you are gentlemen to be relied on as patent solicitors. John D. Richards.

Peoria, Illinois, *March* 5, 1869.

Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

Gentlemen; Permit me not only to express to you my gratitude for your prompt action in obtaining our two Letters Patent, but also my surprise at the short time in which you got them allowed. Your energy, industry, and perseverance warrant that all interests intrusted to you will be promptly and faithfully cared for. John Minor.

---

175 South Water street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 14th is received, with its cheering news in regard to my patent. All honor and credit are due to you for this victory; and you are entitled to better pay than you ask for your services.

A. H. Bryant.

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